

of the mango varieties of India evidently can not be secured through correspondence (S. P. I. No. 39485).

The popularity of the Paraguayan fruit *Feijoa sellowiana* and its unexpected hardiness in the South make a large-fruited seedling of especial importance at this time (S. P. I. No. 39555).

The rosy fleshed anona called Ilama (*Annona diversifolia*), considered one of the best of this important class of fruits (S. P. I. No. 39567), and the *Annona purpurea* (S. P. I. No. 39358), a new, large, aromatic-fruited species, add two important fruit plants to the sub-tropical collection.

The Chinese wampi (*Clauцена lamsium*) has shown that it will grown in Florida, and either its pale yellow rough-skinned fruits of aromatic flavor or its ability as a stock to carry the grapefruit may make it of value (S. P. I. No. 39568).

The tropical ciruelas, *Spondias lutea* (S. P. I. No. 39563), which are popular in the markets of Bogota three months of the year, should, if one can judge by the success of other species of the same genus there, thrive well in Florida.

A study seems not yet to have been made of the varieties of coconut and their comparative value for the different purposes to which coconuts are put, and the introduction by Mr. H. Pittier, from Punta Burica, Panama, of a rare variety rich in oil (S. P. I. No. 39356) emphasizes the need of a thorough study of this immensely valuable food plant.

The possible use of new stocks for the pear and an investigation of the origin of the blight-proof Kieffer and LeConte pears will make necessary close comparisons of the different Chinese species, and pear breeders will want plants coming from the original trees of *Pyrus betulaefolia* which were sent to Kew and the Arnold Arboretum by Dr. Bretschneider in 1882 (S. P. I. Nos. 39547 and 39548); also plants of *Pyrus bretschneideri* (S. P. I. No. 39538), which, at the arboretum, in addition to being a remarkable ornamental, yields yellow globose, juicy fruits of fair quality, from which it is thought by Prof. Sargent the best of the Chinese cultivated pears have been derived; and *Pyrus ovoidea* (S. P. I. No. 39541), which is possibly the parent of the Kieffer and has large, abundant flowers and foliage that colors scarlet in autumn; and particularly *Pyrus phaeocarpa* (S. P. I. No. 39540), with pyriform fruits, which has never been attacked by pear blight, although a large tree of it has been standing in the arboretum for many years, exposed to infection.

The woolly aphid is a serious pest of apple orchards in Chile, but four immune varieties of apple have been found there and extensively propagated by a large nursery firm at Santiago. They are deserving of trial in this country (S. P. I. Nos. 39320 to 39323).